

La Plata Police Department – General Order

	Title: DUI Enforcement Procedures		Order #: 706	
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1. PURPOSE: The purpose of this directive is to provide detailed guidance on the methods and procedures to be used in enforcing DUI/DWI laws. The arrest of a person for driving while impaired differs significantly from the handling of other traffic law violations. Included are methods to be employed for (1) detection and arrest of drivers under the influence of alcohol and/or drugs, (2) proper administration of preliminary breath test, (3) procurement and procedures for breath and blood testing, (4) safe transportation of impaired arrestees, (5) incarceration or release to a responsible third party, (6) report and documentation requirements, and (7) disposition of the suspect’s vehicle.

2. FIELD PROCEDURES FOR DUI/DWI CASES:

- a. **Detection and Arrest Decisions:** Officers should be diligent in their efforts to detect drivers operating vehicles while under the influence of alcohol and/or drugs. Officers should rely on their training and experience to determine if an arrest should be made.

Officers will consider the elements of DUI/DWI and gather evidence to show that the subject was the driver of a vehicle, or attempting to drive, while under the influence of alcohol, impaired by alcohol, so far impaired by any drug, any combination of drugs, or a combination of drugs and alcohol, or impaired by a controlled dangerous substance that they could not operate a vehicle safely.

Officers must be observant of the driver’s actions and statements that are indicative of alcohol and/or drug impairment. Officers should also be alert to physical evidence suggestive of alcohol or drug use.

Officers should be mindful that some medical conditions can simulate the outward appearance of alcohol and drugs. If there are indications that the subject may be suffering from a medical condition, the officer shall summons medical personnel to assist in an assessment of the subject’s condition.

- b. **Use of PBT:** Officers may utilize a Preliminary Breath Testing (PBT) instrument in helping to decide if an arrest will be made. The PBT test may be used only AFTER any field sobriety tests have been given/attempted. The PBT Operator shall advise the driver of their rights in reference to a preliminary breath test

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utilizing MSP Form 102. If the subject submits to the PBT test and is NOT charged, then the subject will be notified of the test result and provided a copy of MSP Form 102. If the subject submits to the PBT test and is arrested, the driver MAY NOT be notified of the test result or provided a copy of MSP Form 102 until after the evidentiary test has been refused or administered.

The officer must notify the PBT Operator if the subject submitted to the evidentiary test or not. If an evidentiary test is completed, the officer must notify the PBT Operator of the results of the test. (The PBT Operator shall enter the information into his/her PBT Log, MSP Form 104) The arresting officer shall include the result of, or refusal of, any preliminary breath test in the Alcohol Influence Report.

- c. Disposition of Arrestee's Vehicle: If the driver stops his/her vehicle in an unsafe or illegal location or the vehicle is impeding traffic, the officer will make provisions to have the vehicle towed in accordance with departmental tow procedures otherwise, the officer will ask the driver if he/she wants the vehicle to be locked and left at the scene, released to a sober passenger with a valid license (if present) or towed at the owner's expense for safekeeping. Officers will attempt to honor the request of the driver whenever possible but cannot leave the vehicle on private property without the property owner's consent.
- d. Transportation of Impaired Arrestees: The driver will be transported to a police station with an operable evidentiary breath test instrument in accordance with department procedures.

3. STATION PROCEDURES:

- a. Legal Representation:
 - a. A person must, on request, be permitted a reasonable opportunity to communicate with counsel before submitting to a chemical test. Maryland law permits attorneys to administer a breath test to their clients. Such a test does not substitute for the evidentiary test administered by this department. The attorney may not remove the suspect from police custody to administer a test. The officer will retain visual custody of the suspect during any attorney-administered test. The introduction of a chemical test device by the attorney is considered "mouth contamination" for evidential testing purposes of the suspect. It will then require the suspect to wait an additional twenty (20) minutes before an evidential test can be administered. The attorney test may not interfere with the compulsory two (2) hour time limit for a chemical test.

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- b. If a suspect requests counsel prior to the chemical test, the officer will note the time of the request, allow ample use of the telephone to the detained person, and note the number of calls attempted. The officer will not allow this request to interfere with the mandated two (2) hour limit for conducting the department's chemical test, or the four (4) hour limit for a blood test to determine the drug or controlled dangerous substance content of the suspect.
- c. Miranda rights are not required prior to the administration of a chemical test.

b. Request for Physician:

- a. This section applies to suspects arrested for driving under the influence of alcohol or while impaired.

The person tested is permitted to have a physician of the person's own choosing administer tests in addition to the one administered at the direction of the police officer: and in the event no test is offered or requested by the police officer, the person may request, and the officer shall have administered one or more of the tests provided for in this section (Courts and Judicial Proceedings 10-304). Such examinations will be conducted at the expense of the accused.

- b. Officers will only call a physician in the event the driver is unable to do so. In this case, officers will clearly indicate to the doctor that the services are being requested by the driver, who will be solely responsible for any cost incurred. During examinations conducted by private physicians, officers will maintain custody and control of the driver and will scrutinize all procedures used by the physician to ensure the safety of the physician, police personnel, and the general public.

- c. Required Forms: The arresting officer is responsible for ensuring that the following are completed and scanned into the E-FILES section of their incident report. The arresting officer will hold the original forms for court purposes. Supervisors shall not approve the report until all applicable forms have been scanned and electronically attached:

- a. DUI Information Data Sheet (PD Form 1905A)
- b. DR-15 - Advise of Rights to Chemical Test (all drivers, except mandatory test)

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- c. DR-15A - Order of Suspension/Temporary License (if applicable)
- d. DR-23 - Refusal to Submit to DRE Blood Test (if applicable)
- e. PD Form 622 “Notice to Defendant” station release form (if eligible)
- f. DR-102 - Commercial Motor Vehicle, Alcohol Test Result (if applicable)
- g. DR-103 - Violation of Alcohol Restriction (if applicable)
- h. MSP 33 – Breath Test Results (if applicable)
- i. Intoximeter test result strip (if applicable)

4. CHEMICAL TESTING:

MARYLAND IMPLIED CONSENT LAW Reference: Transportation Article, Section 16-205.1

The Maryland Implied Consent Law states that any person who drives or attempts to drive a motor vehicle in the state of Maryland is considered to have consented to take a chemical test in order to determine the alcohol content, or a test to determine the drug or controlled dangerous substance content of his/her blood should he/she be detained on suspicion of driving or attempting to drive while under the influence of alcohol, impaired by alcohol, so far impaired by any drug, any combination of drugs, or a combination of drugs and alcohol, or impaired by a controlled dangerous substance that they could not operate a vehicle safely.

The Implied Consent Law also applies to all nonresident operators and all unlicensed operators, since they have been considered to have given their consent in return for the privilege of operating a motor vehicle on the highways of Maryland.

- a. Time Limitations for Testing: For the purpose of a test to determine alcohol concentration, the specimen of blood or breath shall be taken within 2 hours after the person accused is apprehended. For the purpose of a test to determine the drug or controlled dangerous substance content of a person’s blood, the specimen of blood shall be taken within 4 hours after the person accused is apprehended. “Apprehension” is defined as when a police officer has reasonable grounds to believe that the person is or has been driving a motor vehicle while under the influence or impaired by alcohol or drugs and the police officer takes action to stop or detain the person.

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- b. Mandatory Chemical Tests Transportation Article, Section 16-205.1(c) states that a driver is compelled to take a chemical test if he/she is involved in a motor vehicle traffic accident where a police officer has reasonable grounds to believe that he/she:
- a. Has been operating a motor vehicle while under the influence of alcohol, impaired by alcohol, so far impaired by any drug, any combination of drugs, or a combination of drugs and alcohol, or impaired by a controlled dangerous substance that they could not operate a vehicle safely, or is operating a commercial vehicle with any alcohol concentration, AND
 - b. The motor vehicle traffic accident results in the death of, or life threatening injury to another person.

The determination of the injured person's medical condition is the police officer's responsibility. The phrase "life threatening injury" is not defined in the law. The officer should seek the opinion of an attending medical professional, such as an emergency medical technician, paramedic, nurse, or doctor, if available. The officer should include the names of any such personnel in the official report of the incident.

Officers **MUST READ** the DR-15, Advice of Rights; to any driver suspected under TA 16-205.1 (c). The driver will be advised of administrative sanctions that can be imposed for being involved in a fatal injury to another, however, this does **NOT** allow the driver to refuse to submit to a mandatory test as required by law.

- c. If the suspect refuses to submit to a chemical test, the amount of force an officer can apply to obtain a breath or blood test is subject to the following guidelines from the State's Attorney:
- a. Unless the officer or medical personnel exhibit gross negligence, they are not civilly liable for their actions.
 - b. Physical force may be applied, if necessary, to get the sample. The same amount of force that is reasonable to arrest an unarmed person would apply in these cases.
 - c. Officers will not do anything that overtly or intentionally endangers the driver or is physically harmful. However, officers may physically restrain and immobilize the driver while medical personnel extract a blood sample. An officer may hold each limb and the driver may be strapped down if necessary.

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- d. When administering a breath test, the officer may force the driver to remain in a chair facing the chemical testing instrument and get the best sample possible without overtly or intentionally injuring the driver. If the driver refuses to provide sufficient breath samples or is otherwise uncooperative and refuses to complete the test, then the driver will be transported to the hospital and a blood test will be completed.

- d. Breath Test Procedures: Whenever a police officer requests a driver to submit to a breath test for alcohol, the officer will:
 - a. Request Breath Test Operator: The arresting officer will request a Breath Test Operator to respond to the district station when a subject is arrested. The Breath Test Operator shall respond to the district station where the driver is being processed to administer the test. To ensure the safety and custody of the driver, he/she will only be transported to another location for the breath test when the instrument is out of service or the test is being administered at an outside agency's facility.

 - b. Complete the DUI Information Data Sheet (PD FORM 1905A) A DUI Information Data Sheet must be completed for all drivers when a chemical test is requested.
 - 1. If the driver elects to take the breath test, the form will be provided to the Breath Test Operator, so the driver's information can be entered into the Intoximeter Instrument and the Alcohol Testing Program Log (MSP 36B).

 - 2. If the driver refuses the breath test, the form will be provided to a Breath Test Operator or left in the Intoximeter room blood test/refusal inbox, so the driver's information can be entered into the Alcohol Testing Program Log (MSP 36B).

All DUI arrests MUST be entered into the Intoximeter instrument and Alcohol Testing Program Log (MSP 36B). Only currently certified Breath Test Operators are authorized to make entries into the Intoximeter instrument and Alcohol Testing Program Log (MSP 36B).

All entered PD1905A forms will be placed in the DUI Information Data Sheet binder by a certified Breath Test Operator. These forms will be collected by the Chemical Test Program coordinator for statistical purposes.

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3. Complete the DR-15 Form: The most recent DR-15, will be used whenever an officer requests a person to take a chemical test. (except when the chemical test is mandatory).
 - a. Read the entire DR-15 form to the driver. (If the Spanish side is required, either an interpreter or the MVA website www.mva.maryland.gov/police may be used to read it.)
 - b. Indicate on the DR-15 form whether or not the person agrees to submit to the test.
 - c. Have the driver sign the DR-15.
 - i. If driver refuses to sign the form, indicate on the “Driver’s Signature” line “REFUSED TO SIGN”.
 - ii. If the Spanish side is read, have the driver initial at the bottom of the Spanish side.
 - c. Sign and fill in the information on the bottom of the DR-15.
 - d. Provide the appropriate copy to the driver.

At the conclusion of reading the DR-15, the Breath Test Operator will administer the breath test following the proper procedures or if the driver refuses the test, then the refusal should be entered into the Intoximeter instrument and Alcohol Testing Program Log (MSP 36B) before the operator leaves the district station.

- e. Administration of Breath Test: If the driver was transported to a medical facility the chemical test **MUST** be a test of blood. The driver cannot be transported back to the station and administered a breath test.

The driver’s mouth must be visually checked for any foreign objects. The driver has to be observed for the twenty (20) minute period prior to providing the breath samples. Once the driver has agreed to take a breath test, the arresting officer or Breath Test Operator will check the driver’s mouth to ensure there are no foreign objects. If any foreign objects are observed, the driver will be directed to remove the object. The arresting officer should document what was in the subject’s mouth and the time that it was removed. The arresting officer or Breath Test Operator will maintain custody of the subject until the breath test is administered.

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The Breath Test Operator is responsible for ensuring that the proper procedures and observation time were completed prior to administering the breath test.

The arresting officer will provide the Breath Test Operator a completed DUI Information Data Sheet and the subject's driver's license, if available. The officer should standby during the breath test administration to ensure the safety of the operator and test subject.

If a breath test is administered at another agency's facility, the arresting officer will provide a copy of the DUI Information Data Sheet (PD 1905A), Intoximeter test result strip and Breath Test Result (MSP 33) to a departmental Breath Test Operator, or leave a copy in any district Refusal/Blood Kit inbox, so the breath test is entered into the Alcohol Testing Program Log (MSP 36B).

- f. Complete the DR-15A Form (if applicable) If the driver either: 1) refuses the requested chemical test, or 2) takes the test with a result of 0.08 BAC or higher, or 3) refuses to take a blood test for drug or controlled dangerous substance content when requested by a Drug Recognition Expert:
 - a. Fill in all blocks with the proper information; be sure to fill in the date of issuance in the space provided.
 - b. Indicate whether the person refused the test, took the test with a result of 0.08 BAC but less than 0.15 BAC, result of 0.15 BAC or more, or refused to take a blood test when requested by a Drug Recognition Expert.
 - c. Confiscate the driver's license (Maryland driver's license only). If the driver already has a temporary license, then confiscate the temporary license and follow same procedures as a normal driver's license.
 - d. Issue a temporary license for the driver (only for Maryland drivers with valid licenses). If the driver had a temporary license, forward the confiscated temporary license to MVA. If the driver is a non-resident and/or does not have a valid driver's license, then under the "Temporary License" section have the driver sign acknowledging that a temporary license was not authorized. The form will then act as an Order of Suspension notice only.
 - e. Complete the "Statement of Reasonable Grounds" for which the driver was detained. This section must be completed and include that the driver was advised of the DR-15 rights and refused a chemical test, took a test with a result of 0.08 BAC or higher (specify result) or refused a blood test when requested by a Drug Recognition Expert. Although a copy of the

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report can be forwarded to MVA, this section **MUST** still be completed; it is not sufficient to write “See Attached Report.”

- f. Sign the form.
 - g. Have the Breath Test Operator complete and sign the certification of a test result of 0.08 BAC or more.
 - h. Provide the “Driver’s Copy” and the “Hearing Request” copy to the driver.
- g. Mail Forms to MVA:
- a. Attach the confiscated Maryland driver’s license to the adhesive strip located on the first copy of the DR15A.
 - b. Seal the following items in the envelope provided, and mail to the MVA:
 - 1. DR-15 (MVA copy)
 - 2. DR-15A (MVA Copy)
 - 3. Confiscated driver’s license
 - 4. A copy of the test result, if applicable
 - 5. A copy of MSP Form 33 (Official Test Result), if applicable
 - 6. A copy of the DR-23, DRE Certification Form, if applicable.
 - c. On the backside of the envelope, check off the items enclosed and mail immediately. **THE ENVELOPE MUST BE MAILED BY THE OFFICER AT A U.S. POST OFFICE OR MAILBOX BY THE END OF THE OFFICER’S TOUR OF DUTY.**
- h. Breath Test Results: It is the responsibility of all officers to ensure the safety and welfare of all subjects detained for suspicion of DUI. Officers should remember that some medical conditions or drugs could replicate the appearance of alcohol impairment.
- a. If a driver submits to a breath test that results in a reading of .00 BAC, the subject should be taken to a hospital for a medical evaluation. The hospital authorities should be advised that the subject appears to be under the influence, but that the test results were negative.

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1. If there are reasonable grounds to believe that the subject is under the influence of drugs or a controlled dangerous substance, then the arresting officer will request a Drug Recognition Expert (DRE) to conduct an evaluation.
 2. The arresting officer should evaluate the situation and balance the enforcement effort with the welfare of the subject. The primary goal will be to ensure the welfare of the subject.
 3. If the subject submits to the DRE evaluation, then he/she shall be transported to the hospital at the conclusion of the evaluation; otherwise he/she should be transported immediately to the hospital.
- b. In cases where the chemical test has been administered, and the breath alcohol reading is 0.30 BAC or higher, the accused will be transported immediately to the nearest hospital. The arresting officer will advise hospital authorities of the driver's high blood alcohol reading.
- c. When a breath test indicates a result of 0.06 BAC or below, and the level of impairment is not consistent with the level of breath alcohol concentration, a DRE will be notified. No DRE is required when a result below a 0.07 BAC is to be used only for charging the subject with a violation of alcohol restriction.
1. If a subject has an alcohol restriction on his/her license and a chemical test results in a BAC of 0.02 to 0.07, a Form DR-103 (Certification of Police Officer – Violation of Alcohol Restriction) shall be completed. The Form should be completed and mailed to MVA in the same manner as the DR-15A.
 2. If a subject is operating a Commercial Motor Vehicle and a chemical test results in a BAC of 0.04 to 0.07, a Form DR-102 (Certification of Police Officer – Commercial Motor Vehicle) shall be completed. The Form should be completed and mailed to MVA in the same manner as the DR-15A.
- d. Blood Test Procedures:
1. A blood test shall be administered instead of a breath test under the following circumstances:
 - a. A breath-testing instrument is not available.

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- e. The consent form is to be signed by the driver, if conscious, and a copy will be submitted to Central Records with the final reports.
 - f. Complete the blood kit manufacturer's "blood collection report".
 - g. Complete the "Arrest Information" and "Medical Personnel Payment Authorization" parts of the MSP Form 34, which is included.
 - h. The officer must have the "Qualified Medical Person" sign the MEDICAL PERSONNEL PAYMENT AUTHORIZATION section of the MSP Form 34 and the BLOOD COLLECTION REPORT.
 - i. The officer must follow the packaging and sealing procedure enclosed with the blood sample. Include the completed MSP Form 34, blood collection report, and consent form with the blood kit.
 - j. Make sure that the syringes are properly disposed of while at the medical facility.
 - k. The mailing package is pre-addressed and postage is provided. The officer must drop it in the nearest U.S. Postal Service collection box or post office BY THE END OF THE OFFICER'S TOUR OF DUTY.
4. DR-15A Procedures:
- a. If the blood test results are 0.08 BAC or higher, the arresting officer will contact the driver and issue the DR-15A form.
 - b. In the block titled "Issue Date," write the date that the DR-15A is completed, not usually the same as the date of arrest or accident.
 - c. In the block titled "Certification of Test Technician or Analyst", print the words "Blood Test – See Attached MSP Form #34".

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- d. Service of DR-15A on Absent Driver: If it is not practical for the detaining officer to serve the DR-15A on the driver, the detaining officer will:
 - i. Complete the DR-15A form as listed above with the exception of: “Order of Suspension- Issue Date,” “Surrender of Driver’s License,” “Driver’s Certified Statement” and the “Temporary License” block.
 - ii. Forward the partially completed DR-15A and a copy to the jurisdiction in the area where the driver may be contacted. The detaining officer should retain a photocopy of the DR-15A.
 - iii. If the DR-15A has not or cannot be served by another agency, the arresting officer can serve it on the driver at court.
- e. Blood Test Results & Charging: The State Toxicologist will mail the blood test results to the Traffic Safety Section Chemical Test Program coordinator in approximately 2 months for alcohol and 6 months for drug tests. Due to the delay, officers will:
 1. If the blood test was for alcohol, the arresting officer may either immediately charge the defendant under 21-902(a), (a2) and (b) as well as any other applicable traffic charges or wait until receipt of the results.
 2. If the blood test was for drugs or controlled dangerous substances, whether or not in combination with alcohol, the arresting officer will wait to charge the driver with anything traffic related until the blood test results are received.

Upon receipt of the blood test results, the Traffic Safety Section Chemical Test Program coordinator will send copies of the blood test results to the States Attorney’s Office and the original to the arresting officer. The arresting officer will complete a supplement report, including a scanned copy of the blood test results in the EFILES section, indicating the test results and any charges issued as a result.

5. RELEASE OF DUI/DWI OFFENDERS:

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- a. The driver may be released upon issuance of a written citation and, consequently, not taken before a commissioner if he or she:
 - a. Is a Maryland resident; and
 - b. DUI or DWI is the most serious charge and/or there are no associated charges which require an appearance; and
 - c. A sober adult will take custody of the driver.
 - d. The driver and the adult taking custody understands, via PD 622, that he/she having been arrested for a violation of Maryland Vehicle Law 21-902 and that they may not drive a motor vehicle within twelve (12) hours after arrest.
 - b. If the driver does not meet all the criteria listed in paragraph “A”, he or she must be presented to a District Court commissioner prior to release.
 - c. The release of the driver to a sober adult upon issuance of a written citation is at the discretion of the arresting officer with approval of a supervisor. Supervisors, in exercising authority and discretion, will consider the best interest of the public. The suspect will be held a minimum of four (4) hours after the time of arrest.
 - d. In cases where the accused is to be released to sober adult, and not presented before a court commissioner, the arresting officer will read to the accused the information contained on the PD622 entitled, “Notice to Defendant” while allowing the accused an opportunity to read along if he/she desires. The accused will be asked to sign this form.
- 6. COURT PREPARATION:** When presenting a DUI/DWI case in court, the officer shall be prepared to testify to the facts of the case, including:
- a. The circumstances that established the probable cause for an arrest, including all details which led the officer to believe the driver was operating or attempting to drive a vehicle while either under the influence of alcohol, impaired by alcohol, so far impaired by any drug, any combination of drugs, or a combination of drugs and alcohol, or impaired by a controlled dangerous substance, that they could not operate a vehicle safely, or is operating a commercial vehicle with any alcohol concentration.
 - b. The date and time of arrest.
 - c. That the offense occurred in La Plata County.

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- d. Information on the advisement of the DR-15 rights. Advisement of Miranda warning, if applicable.
 - e. In cases where a chemical test is administered, the officer must testify to the type of test, time administered technician's name, and results, if the Breath Test Operator or qualified medical person is not summoned to court.
 - f. The officer must bring all related documents to court, including a certified copy of the driver's driving record; chemical test results; copies of all written reports and citations.
- 7. ATTENDANCE AT HEARINGS:** Every driver who either refuses a test for alcohol, drugs, or controlled dangerous substance; or takes a test with a result of .08 BAC or higher, has the right to request an MVA hearing. The arresting officer and/or chemical testing instrument operator must attend a MVA hearing after receiving a subpoena to do so.

8. ALCOHOL VIOLATION BY PERSONS UNDER 21 YEARS OF AGE:

- a. The Maryland Vehicle Law prohibits drivers under the age of 21 with an alcohol concentration of 0.02 BAC or higher from operating a motor vehicle (Transportation Article, 16-113). When a driver under the age of 21 is suspected of operating a motor vehicle after consuming alcoholic beverages, a chemical test will be requested via the DR-15.

If the driver takes a test with a result of 0.02 BAC or higher, the driver may be charged with an alcohol restriction violation, in addition to any other charges. A conviction under this section will result in license suspension. If the driver refuses the test, or takes a test with a result of 0.08 BAC or higher, the license will be confiscated and processed according to DR-15A procedures.

- b. If the youth is not charged with DUI/DWI, he or she may be released from custody upon completion of the chemical test and citation. In cases where a driver under age 21 is charged with a DUI/DWI violation and there is a test result of 0.02 or higher, a charge for the alcohol restriction violation should also be made.

9. REPORT REQUIREMENTS:

- a. Elements of Report: Officers should complete a detailed and concise report to help ensure a successful prosecution. The report should detail how the accused was identified as the driver, operation/condition of the vehicle, driver's

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appearance and statements, performance on field sobriety tests or why test were not administered, advisement of DR-15 and/or Miranda rights, any preliminary or evidentiary chemical tests that were administered, charges, and disposition of driver/vehicle.

- b. When Report Required: Anytime a subject is advised of the DR-15 rights and a chemical test is requested, a report shall be completed. If the test administered is a blood test, the Alcohol Influence Report should reflect that the test result is pending. If charges are deferred until later, it should be documented in the report the charges are “pending.”

10. DEFENDANTS FOUND NOT GUILTY: Whenever a case of driving under the influence or driving while impaired results in a verdict of not guilty, an interoffice memo or email will be submitted by the arresting officer to the Operations Commander Chemical Test Program coordinator. This report must contain the reason(s) why the defendant was found “not guilty”. The Operations Commander will use this data to identify procedural problems and to assist in DUI/DWI training and retraining.

11. REFERENCE SOURCES: The following sources were utilized to compile this Index Code:

- a. Transportation Article, Section 16-113;
- b. Transportation Article, Section 16-205.1;
- c. Transportation Article, Section 16-205.2;
- d. Transportation Article, Section 21-902;
- e. Court and Judicial Proceedings, Sections 10-302 to 10-309;
- f. Regulations of the State Toxicologist, Post Mortem Examiners Commission State Of Maryland Regarding Tests of Breath and Blood For Alcohol; and Law Enforcement Officer’s Guide to MVA Forms